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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XXVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893. NO. 43.

POETRY.

REMEMBER ME.

There is a charm of magic power  
In Friendship's voice, by Heaven design'd  
To light Affliction's darkest hour,  
And cheer the sunken, sorrowing mind;  
And still through many a rolling year,  
When doom'd the stranger's clime to see,  
By distance made more sweet, we hear  
That holy sound—Remember Me.

Remember Me!—at evening hour,  
When Memory's sacred spells prevail,  
With pensive step we seek the bow'r,  
Where last we heard Affliction's tale;  
And still we trace the glistering tear—  
The form though lost, yet lov'd, we see;  
In every whispering breeze we hear  
That parting prayer—Remember Me.

Fall many a bitter pang, the heart,  
Through life's dark paths, is doom'd to  
prove,  
But none severer woe impart,  
Than Friendship lost, or sever'd Love;  
In vain we strive that woe to heal,  
In scenes where others' joy may be—  
We only hear—we only feel  
Life's last farewell—Remember Me.

From the Forget-Me-Not.

THE MOONLIGHT OF THE HEART.

Oh! gaily, in life's morning bright,  
Love speeds the rosy hours,  
Illumes each scene with smiling light,  
And strews each spot with flowers;  
Around his shrine young Hope and Joy  
Their fairest gifts impart;  
Nor doubts can chill, nor fears destroy,  
The Sunshine of the Heart.

Those flowers must droop, those beams  
must wane,  
But, when their glories cease,  
A softer spell will still remain,  
To soothe the soul to peace;  
For then shall Friendship's tranquil rays  
A hallowed charm impart,  
And cast o'er life's declining days  
The Moonlight of the Heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DESERTERS.

The following narrative was found among the papers of Mr. Mason, Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland.

There were in the regiment two young soldiers above the common level, both from the same place, a town in Lancashire; and each had much friendship for the other. They had enlisted together, through different motives; they marched together, and were inhabitants of the same tent. One, whom I shall call the lover, had enrolled his name through an uneasiness from being disappointed in what he thought all his happiness was centered; the marrying of a sweet girl of his own town, by whom he was much beloved. Her relations were inexorable, and his hopes in vain. The other, a lad of spirit, believing a soldier's life such as the recruiting officer had described it, willing to see wars, accompany his friend, and serve his country, likewise accepted the king's pictures; and was called the volunteer. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow; she was much grieved at this step, which he had taken without her privity or consent; but being in an easy situation, and not wanting his assistance for her support, she lamented only through affection for him. The widow sent forth her son with tears and blessings; the maid eyed her lover from a distant window (a nearer approach not being permitted,) and beat time to his steps with her heart, till he was out of sight; and then sent her soul after him, in a deep sigh. They had not been long in the camp before the volunteer had woful proof of the wide difference between the ideal gentleman and soldier, which he had dressed up in his imagination, and the miserable, half-starved food for powder. As for the lover, he was insensible to hardships of the body; the agitations of his mind absorbed his whole attention. In vain had he endeavored to fly from the object of his love; he brought his person only, leaving his thoughts and his heart behind him, and was absent from himself in the noise and bustle of the day, at a silent midnight watch, or when stretched upon his bed at night. They communicated their situation to each other, and took the fatal resolution to desert. Thus winged by love and urged by fear, the hills of Scotland flew from their heels; and they had arrived at a village within a mile of their own town, when they were overtaken by a horse pursuit, and reconducted to their camp. A court martial was held and they were condemned to die; but the General ordered, as is usual in such cases, that they should eat, lots, and only one of them suffer. At the appointed time the ring was formed; the drum placed in the centre, with the box and dice upon its head, and the delinquents made to enter.

The horrors which sat brooding on their souls the preceding night, and were now overwhelming them, at the awful crisis, were strongly painted in their wan, pallid countenances. Their friendship was real and sincere, but not that fabulous and heroic kind as to wish to die together; each wished to live; and each was disquieted at the thought, that his safety must be built on the death of his friend. They alternately requested each other to begin. The lover looked earnestly at the little instruments of death, took them into his trembling hand, and quietly laid them down. The officer was obliged to interpose and command the volunteer to throw: he lifted the box in the right hand,

then shifted it into the left, and gave it to his right again; & as if ashamed of weakness or superstition, cast his eyes upwards for a moment, and was in the act to throw, when the shrieks of female sorrow struck his ear, and in burst from an opposite part of the circle, the widow and the maid; their hair dishevelled, and their garments by travelling, soiled and torn.

What a sight was this! the mother and son on the one side of the drum, and the maid and lover on the other! The first transports of their frantic joy, at finding them alive, were soon abated by the dreadful uncertainty of what must follow. The officer was a man who did not hurry the volunteer to throw. He put his hand to the box of his own accord, his mother fell prostrate upon the earth, as did also the maid; and both with equal constancy and fervor, poured forth their different prayers.

He threw nine; a gleam of imperfect joy lighted upon the widow's face; and she looked as you might suppose her to have done, if standing on the shore, she had seen her son shipwrecked, buffeting the waves; when presently he gains a raft and is paddling to shore, and already she seems to feel his fond embrace, but still is anxious, lest even yet some envious billow should snatch him forever from her eyes. Meanwhile the lovers giving up all for lost, were locked in each other's arms, and entreated to be killed together on the spot. She was held from him by force. He advanced towards the drum with much the same air as he would have ascended a ladder for his execution. He threw ten! the maid sprang from the ground as if she would leap to heaven; he caught her in his arms; they fainted on each other's neck, and recovered only to faint again. The volunteer was the least affected of the four; and all his attentions were employed about his mother, whose head was on his lap; but she was insensible to his care. Soon after the women had rushed into the ring, an officer had run to the duke's tent, to inform him of the uncommon tenderness of the scene. He accompanied the officer to the spot, and standing behind the first rank was an observed spectator of the whole transaction. He could hold out no longer, he came into the circle, raised the widow, and echoing in her ear "he is pardoned," restored her to life and happiness, together. Then turning to the lovers, he commanded them to go immediately to the chaplain, to be united by that tie which death only could dissolve. He often declared he felt more pleasure from this action, than from the battle of Culloden. He shed tears; but they were not those of Alexander when he wept for more worlds to conquer.

by his exertions was of great assistance to his parents in support of a numerous family. A substitute was obtained at the price of £300. At the period I am alluding to, it was extremely difficult to procure a person to replace him who had been drawn. I have frequently known as much as £2,000 given for one. The substitute for the farmer's son was presented to the board, at which Chamberlain presided. 'How dare you,' said the general, 'with your usual acerbity, bring such a man to me as this? He is consumptive and can't live three months!' 'Well, general,' replied the indignant farmer, 'that can be of no consequence, he is a going to join the army.' The same general once addressed the 53d regiment of the line, which was about to proceed to Spain, & the following was the termination of his eloquent language: 'Fight like devils! If you are commanded to mount a breach, fear not wounds! Should you lose an arm or a leg, consider the loss as a gain—you will be raised to the rank of an officer on the field of battle!' This speech produced a caricature. A conscript was represented with a joyful countenance addressing a female in the following manner:—'My dear mother, I am going to make a rapid fortune. I will have my arm cut off, and I shall be made an officer. I will have my leg off too, then I shall be a colonel; then I will have my head off, and I shall be qualified for a general.'

ANECDOTE OF KOSCIUSKO.

When the Russians in 1814 had penetrated into Champagne and were advancing towards Paris, they were astonished to hear that their former adversary was living in retirement in that part of the country; the circumstances of this discovery were striking. The commune in which Kosciusko lived was subject to plunder, and among the troops thus engaged, he observed a Polish regiment. Transported with anger, he rushed among them, and thus addressed the officers: 'When I commanded brave soldiers they never pillaged, and I should have punished severely subalterns who allowed of disorders such as those we see around.' Still more severely should I have punished older officers, who authorized such conduct by their culpable neglect. 'And who are you,' was the general cry, 'that you dare to speak with such boldness to us?' 'I am Kosciusko.' The effect was electric, the soldiery cast down their arms, prostrated themselves at his feet, and cast dust upon their heads according to a national usage, supplicating his forgiveness for the fault which they had committed. For twenty years the name of Kosciusko had not been heard in Poland save as that of an exile; yet it still retains its ancient power over Polish hearts, a power never used but for some good and generous end.

"I have the reading of it every week."

It not unfrequently occurs, when persons are asked if they will subscribe for a newspaper, or if they already take it, that they reply, 'No; but neighbor B. takes it and I have the reading of it every week.' Such often add, that they like the paper, and sometimes say they consider it the 'best paper they know of.' They are benefited every week by the toils, perplexities, and expenditures of those who receive nothing from them in return. Reader, if you feel reproved, just send your name, and take the paper yourself.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Chamberlain, who had been a private, raised himself by severe and cruel conduct towards the Vendean to the rank of a general. He was so great a dolt, that Napoleon never entrusted him with any command in the field, and he remained, during the whole of the Emperor's reign, in one of the military divisions, his duty being to raise as many conscripts as possible for the service. The heart-rending scenes which I have often witnessed, when the unfortunate youths were dragged from their families, and brought before this republican general, baffles all description. The son of a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Lisle was drawn for the conscription. The youth possessed considerable talent as an engraver, &

by his exertions was of great assistance to his parents in support of a numerous family. A substitute was obtained at the price of £300. At the period I am alluding to, it was extremely difficult to procure a person to replace him who had been drawn. I have frequently known as much as £2,000 given for one. The substitute for the farmer's son was presented to the board, at which Chamberlain presided. 'How dare you,' said the general, 'with your usual acerbity, bring such a man to me as this? He is consumptive and can't live three months!' 'Well, general,' replied the indignant farmer, 'that can be of no consequence, he is a going to join the army.' The same general once addressed the 53d regiment of the line, which was about to proceed to Spain, & the following was the termination of his eloquent language: 'Fight like devils! If you are commanded to mount a breach, fear not wounds! Should you lose an arm or a leg, consider the loss as a gain—you will be raised to the rank of an officer on the field of battle!' This speech produced a caricature. A conscript was represented with a joyful countenance addressing a female in the following manner:—'My dear mother, I am going to make a rapid fortune. I will have my arm cut off, and I shall be made an officer. I will have my leg off too, then I shall be a colonel; then I will have my head off, and I shall be qualified for a general.'

Gambling.—Among all the evils which injure and disgrace society, gaming occupies the foremost rank. It is the main source of drunkenness, bankruptcy, pauperism, robbery, and we may add murder, in any country in which it is tolerated. From this proceeds nearly all the 'ills flesh is heir to.' Ask of the convict, who repines at hard labor in the penitentiary, what brought him to his present degraded situation, his answer will be, that his origin was gambling!—Enquire of the culprit, who is about to expiate his crimes with his life, how he happened to come to such a miserable condition, his response is, that owing to his attendance at CARD and BILLIARD TABLES, he became a sot, lost his money, his time, and his reputation, and that in endeavoring to repair these losses he committed robbery, and murder. The cause of gambling calls loudly on our Legislature for redress; it is the prolific fountain of nearly all the vice and immorality, which at present bids fair to inundate the country, produce general corruption, and sap the foundations of every thing good in society.

Franklin Tel.

The Hillsborough, Ohio, Democrat relates of Lorenzo Dow, that when he was on a western tour, some years ago, in holding forth to one of their congregations, he dwelt with unusual pertinacity upon the wickedness of mankind, observing, that 'many persons became so extremely wicked, that they actually swelled and burst,' and brought forward numerous instances to substantiate the truth of his declaration. During the whole of his sermon he had been patiently listened to by a gentleman whose abdominal rotundity and corpulent dimensions bespoke him rather a Falstaff than an Edson, and who treasured up the words of Dow for his future benefit, little dreaming that he himself should be the unhappy victim of Divine wrath, and this too in so short a period.

The sermon being ended, the gentleman repaired to the Inn where he put up for the night, and was shown to an apartment in which a number of other gentlemen also lodged, where he partook himself to balmy slumber. The impression, however, which had been made upon his mind by the language of the preacher, was such as to disturb his nocturnal repose to such a degree, that it was impossible for him to sleep; he already fancied himself swelling to an enormous size, and awaking in great agony, found himself perspiring freely; and being unable to chase the false delusion from his mind, he sprung from his bed, resolved to have 'light' upon his perilous condition. He seized his unmentionables, and eagerly drawing them on, was further surprised to find that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could force his monstrous legs into the lower parts. He succeeded in that; but, alas! imagine his consternation upon finding that the waistband would not encircle his prodigious body by about twelve inches! Being now certain that he was 'a gone case,' and expecting soon to be called from 'time to eternity,' the landlord was awoke, and a light brought into the room; when, to the great relief of the gentleman, and the singular gratification of the host and his other guests, it was discovered that he had, through mistake, forced on the garment of a man about half his own size! It may be proper to remark, that the gentleman still lives to amuse his friends by the recital of the story, and has neither increased or diminished in size since the occurrence.

The following extract from the Evangelical Magazine is entitled to a republication:—

'If you have been once beguiled, and have seen others sink, let your resolution be doubly fortified against the allurements in future.' Sir Matthew Hale, while a young man, spent an evening with a feasting party when one of the company

drank to excess so that he fell down dead in the midst of them. They hastily separated, and Hale was so shocked that he resolved never again to mix in such society, or drink another health while he lived; and he faithfully kept his resolution. But was it necessary you may ask to lay himself under a rigorous restraint approaching to austerity? It might be, or might not be, for this is a point of moral casuistry not always easily to be settled; at any rate it is best to be on the safe side. The anecdote above given brings to mind a circumstance related of the celebrated Bacon Haller. His social disposition and the enticement of his companions, having, in some convivial party, betrayed him into an act of intemperance, this solitary deviation into excess so strongly impressed his mind with ingenuous shame, that he instantly formed a resolution to abstain from wine in future, and at once to adopt a strictness of morals, from which he never departed. We should not have had a pillar of law and a pattern of integrity in Hale, or an ornament of literature and philosophy in Haller, had either of them given up to drinking.

Secret of living always easy.—An Italian bishop having struggled through great difficulties without complaining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal functions, without betraying the least impatience, an intimate friend of his who highly admired those virtues which he conceived it impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he could tell him the secret of being always easy. 'Yes,' replied the old man, 'I can teach you my secret, and do it very readily. It consists in nothing more than in making a right use of my eyes.' His friend begged him to explain. 'Most willingly,' said the bishop.—'In whatever state I am, I first look up to heaven, and remember my principal business here is to get there.—I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind the space I shall shortly occupy in it; I then look abroad into the world and observe what multitudes there are who in all respects have more cause to be unhappy than myself.—Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our care must end, & how very little reason I have to repine or complain.'

Pedestrianism.—The Boston Evening Gazette mentions that Colonel Haskett, of South Carolina, finished his undertaking of walking two thousand miles in seventy days, on bread and water, on Friday last. He has, as will appear by his certified report, exceeded the distance near four hundred miles, and gained in weight 24 lbs.—He has visited nearly all the towns in the New England States, and will return home on his abstemious diet, traveling on foot. He is in perfect health and good spirits. On his return he will proceed south to Philadelphia, at which place, to comply with the wishes of some professional gentlemen, he will undertake to walk forty miles a day for six days on a prescribed amount of food. After this it is said he will prepare for publication his notes on diet, and publish them, to be distributed gratis in the places he has visited. His object, as he states, has been not to exhibit himself as possessing more physical power than others, but, he says, he believes that any man can perform the same. The time and distance was selected to prove this. First, the distance per day is answerable to ten hours labor, and the time (the heat of summer) to show the effect of the diet in predisposing the body to stand the effect of heat.

How to revive Gilt Frames.—Beat up three ounces of white of eggs, with one ounce of chloride of potash or soda, and rub over the frame with a soft brush in this mixture. The gilding will immediately become bright and fresh.

A monument is now erecting near Munich in memory of the 30,000 Bavarians who perished in Russia in the disastrous campaign of Napoleon. The monument will be 130 feet high of metal, fixed on a rock.

Elopement in High Life.—In a letter from a merchant at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, it is stated that the Grand Seigneur's favorite Sultana, the Empress Emildas, has eloped from the seraglio with a young Russian Officer of the Chasseurs of Novogorod.—London pap.

A person once said to a father whose son was noted for laziness, that he thought his son was very much afraid of work.—'Afraid of work?' replied the father, 'not at all—he will lay down and go to sleep close by the side of it!'

An Envidious Disease.—An Irish peasant found a neighbor of his one night lying speechless by the side of the road, and seeing an acquaintance by, addressed him as follows, 'Paddy, come here: sure here's Mike Murphy in the ditch, as dead as a stone.'

I have been shaking him, and the devil a foot he wags at all.' 'Mike Murphy dead?' said the other, 'oh botheration to you, I'll engage he's not dead sure, did't he hold his pig this morning?' On going to him, and finding that he was only dead drunk, he exclaimed, 'By St. Patrick, I wish I had only half his disease.'

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

In the township of Clinton, district of Niagara, is, perhaps, one of the most curious caves in America. It is situated about two miles from the main road from Niagara to Hamilton, a little above the base of a mountain.

The scenery near the cave is singularly romantic, and aside from the cave, would richly repay the admirer of nature's wonders, for the pains of a visit. From the circumstance of the cave containing ice always during the summer, it is called Ice Spring.

Having twice visited the spring, during the greatest heat of summer, which is the only time the ice accumulates, I will endeavor to describe the place, although my pen will command but an imperfect sketch.

The entrance to the cave is under an immense rock, apparently solid, and its depth or distance to the extremity is about 25 feet; the sides are of hugely solid rocks, extending into the mountain, some of which lie partly above the surface. The water which oozes into ice, oozes out of the rock that hangs over the cave; it hangs in icicles above and may be found on the bottom frozen in cakes. A sudden transition from an atmosphere where the thermometer will rise 90°, to a region where it will fall several degrees below zero, on entering the cave in summer, renders great caution necessary to visitors who should never enter in a state of perspiration, nor remain too long. Near the cave are great numbers of rocks, apparently solid, and of the largest size I have ever seen, lying above the ground; they all have the appearance of having been thrown out by some great convulsion of nature. The wild aspect of these rocks, softened by a festoon of ivy and other beautiful vines, and the corresponding grandeur and rarity of all surrounding objects, renders the scene highly picturesque.

Frequent calls through the public press, have been made upon scientific men, to account for the ice appearing only in the hottest weather, and dissolving as soon as the weather grows cool; but none, I believe, have yet attempted an explanation of the cause of no singular phenomenon. I may, therefore, hazard my opinion at some future time, though I am far from making scientific pretensions. I only hope that I may be the means of exciting some of our physiologists to the elucidation of a subject which, to thousands who never saw the cave, may seem incredible, and perhaps to all who have, an insoluble mystery. There are many places in America, where ice and snow remain during the summer; but, it is believed, that this spring is the only one that apparently acts directly contrary to the seasons of freezing and which remains to be accounted for upon principles satisfactory to the inquiring mind.—Canada paper.

More than one quarter of the whole number of inhabitants in Plymouth county, Mass. are members of the temperance society. The town of Kingston in that county contains, in old and young, about 1300 inhabitants, about 600 of whom are members of the temperance society.

Niles' Register says:—We have been often asked, 'what sort of a man is Col. Crockett?' and the general reply was—'just such a one as you would desire to meet with, if any accident or misfortune had happened to you on the highway.'

Understanding an oath.—A sailor who had been some time since under the command of a master who was much addicted to swearing, was called upon to give evidence before a court of justice in New Haven. The judge, noticing the awkward appearance of the son of Neptune, began to catechise him on the importance of the place he occupied, as a witness on the stand; and asked him if he understood the nature of an oath.—'Do I, master?' said the tar, rolling his quid to the other side of his mouth, 'my eyes! I think I do, by this time, for I've been with Capt. B.—long enough.'

Reading Aloud.—'To how many otherwise tedious, or useless, hours of life, may a female impart both delight and improvement by the charm of reading well. If a wife, she can solace many a season of a husband's weariness or sickness. If a mother, what an advantage to her offspring, to have before them, as they are growing up, a living model, in the person of one whom they are to reverence and love, of an accomplishment which our schools and academies, and colleges, find it so difficult to impart. This latter consideration, in my view, has immense weight; for our habits of pronunciation, speaking and reading, are first formed in childhood, and in the domestic circle, and being formed, it is a task of extreme difficulty to alter them.'

Who pants for glory, finds but short repose, A breath revives him, & a breath o'erthrows.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Journal of Humanity.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT AND WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

'The human stomach is a very accommodating thing,' we are told. And by whom? Foremost in the ranks of those who make this plea, are the drunkard and the glutton. But there are others holding this language who can scarcely be called intemperate or gluttons. To these I beg leave to address the following remarks.

The stomach is, no doubt, accommodating. By this I mean that the great Creator has so formed man that he can exist, and enjoy a measure of health, on almost every kind of food. In other words, 'science against an evil work is not always, executed speedily.' For there is always a *best* for man in all circumstances; and to exercise his faculties in the selection of that *best*, is one of the appropriate means of forming character.

Human happiness for the time, as well as the sum total of that happiness (I speak now of physical happiness or animal enjoyment merely, although the intellectual and moral well-being are inseparably dependent very much on the sympathies which the stomach extends to the physical system generally. If the quantity and quality of our food and drink are precisely what they should be, the sympathies of the stomach are so extended as to give us the greatest possible degree of enjoyment, and tend to the greatest possible degree of longevity. If otherwise—if the food or drink, in a single instance, be not of the best kind, then we lose in the same proportion. This, it is true, can hardly be called a positive loss, much less would the term suffering be applicable: the loss is rather a negative one. The fact is, we do not enjoy as much as we might, and there is a tendency to future evil. For as every moral action of our lives, by favoring a habit of some kind tends either to good or evil, so does every thing in a physical point of view.

I am not disposed to deny that we eat more in regard to quantity than quality of food, for I believe we do. Still there is an extensive range, as well as enormous aggregate of error in quantity; and as the former depends much on the latter, if we can remove errors of quantity, we remove those of quality.

But I am digressing. I set out to prove that although a measure of health and vigor can be sustained on almost every kind of food not embracing active poisons, yet that a judicious selection will always give us the most health, and the most happiness; and that if it be denied that is not using the best, there is a positive loss, it may and should be insisted, that there is a loss, negatively.

This doctrine I regard as sound and defensible; and I have little more doubt of its truth than of my own existence; in this point of view—and in my opinion, in no other—the stomach may be said to be very 'accommodating.'

'The moral stomach is 'accommodating' in the same way precisely. We may witness vice in various degrees—we may see intemperance, gluttony, and hear profane and obscene language—and for a time seem to preserve our integrity. We vainly suppose ourselves uninjured. But is it so? I do not believe it. I believe that in spite of the most virtuous exertions these things in every degree diminish our moral sensibility, and of necessity take away from moral health and happiness. Or if you will not admit that there is a positive loss, we will call it negative. Or if any say that the term loss is wholly irrelevant, then I say there is not so much moral gain as there might be; which is to all intents and purposes the same thing.

If the view which has been taken, of which I conceive I have made an appropriate illustration, be correct, then the question, What shall we eat, and what shall we drink—not urged from meal to meal with the anxiety and fickleness of a modern dyspeptic, but regarded rationally and scientifically,—becomes highly important. And such I believe to be the fact. And so long as a sound mind shall be in any measure dependent on a sound or perfect body, so long will it continue to be important, and to demand a greater measure of attention than it has hitherto received.

When hard pressed with these views, some very sensible men often say: 'But where are we to go for advice on this subject? You medical men differ so much that we know not whom to believe. Who shall decide when doctors differ?'

But do those who make these excuses—for excuses indeed they are, after all—know that they take, in this way, the very ground which is occupied by a large proportion of those persons who neglect moral subjects? 'The various sects differ,' they say, 'on every point, and there is no such thing as coming at the truth, if we would.' But is it so? We all know better.

In both cases there are guides, whom we may safely trust. When we have formed our habits, so far as these guides do manifestly agree, and so far as every thing is made plain, then will it be soon enough to raise such objections as the above.

The balance of the testimony of medical men in every age has been in favor of simple water only for drink; of bread made of unbolting meal, and at least 24 hours old; rice; good potatoes, &c. &c. They have with the same uniformity rejected all pastry; melted butter; green fruits, among which I place cucumbers, hard boiled eggs, &c. When we have yielded to their directions in these 'essentials,' and their's it is to direct in these matters—then may we extend our inquiries farther, and with full confidence of being properly informed. A Physician.

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If the view which has been taken, of which I conceive I have made an appropriate illustration, be correct, then the question, What shall we eat, and what shall we drink—not urged from meal to meal with the anxiety and fickleness of a modern dyspeptic, but regarded rationally and scientifically,—becomes highly important. And such I believe to be the fact. And so long as a sound mind shall be in any measure dependent on a sound or perfect body, so long will it continue to be important, and to demand a greater measure of attention than it has hitherto received.

When hard pressed with these views, some very sensible men often say: 'But where are we to go for advice on this subject? You medical men differ so much that we know not whom to believe. Who shall decide when doctors differ?'

But do those who make these excuses—for excuses indeed they are, after all—know that they take, in this way, the very ground which is occupied by a large proportion of those persons who neglect moral subjects? 'The various sects differ,' they say, 'on every point, and there is no such thing as coming at the truth, if we would.' But is it so? We all know better.

In both cases there are guides, whom we may safely trust. When we have formed our habits, so far as these guides do manifestly agree, and so far as every thing is made plain, then will it be soon enough to raise such objections as the above.

The balance of the testimony of medical men in every age has been in favor of simple water only for drink; of bread made of unbolting meal, and at least 24 hours old; rice; good potatoes, &c. &c. They have with the same uniformity rejected all pastry; melted butter; green fruits, among which I place cucumbers, hard boiled eggs, &c. When we have yielded to their directions in these 'essentials,' and their's it is to direct in these matters—then may we extend our inquiries farther, and with full confidence of being properly informed. A Physician.



## Confession of Le Blanc,

Lately accused in New York, for the murder of the French family.

Le Blanc, of Chateau Salin (Meurthe-et-Moselle), in the E. department of France, on the 20th March, 1892, of reputable parents who are still living. My means of education were not limited as many others of similar circumstances, but I never was fond of study, nor could my parents prevail upon me to employ the advantages which were offered me. My delight and sole aim was mischief, and the principal part of my time was occupied in playing truant and teasing our neighbors. My father frequently corrected me for my faults, but they were as soon forgotten, and I returned to my father's anger. In his admonitions, my father has frequently and vividly portrayed to me my evil end, and many a time have his admonitory lessons resounded in my mind since I have arrived to the years of maturity.

Nothing of serious consequence occurred to me in my youth, although I was continually engaged in frolics, as I was very passionate and would on every occasion give an insult, but never take one. In the autumn of 1826, I found that my situation was disagreeable to myself and friends, and I was determined to leave my native place. I accordingly started for Germany, and after rambling about several weeks, I came to the house of Mrs. Smith, a widow woman, residing at Brissot (Moselle), on the borders of Germany. I engaged to work for her, and for several months we agreed very well. She was kind and affectionate to me, as well as her three daughters, (Christine, Marianne, and Marie). After I had lived with the family upwards of a year, I paid particular attention to the youngest daughter, Marie. She received my addresses kindly, and after much solicitation she consented to be mine. The consent of her mother could not be obtained, for she said that she was afraid we could not live happily together, as I was passionate and ill-tempered, and Marie was quite the contrary. I endeavored for a long time to gain her mother's consent by the most implicit obedience to her commands, and the most humiliating conduct towards the family. A certificate of my good conduct from my old friends in France was demanded, but this, through several excuses on my part, was never obtained, for I well knew I could not get it. I was determined to make Marie my wife, and as her pure soul was wrapt in me, and she the favorite of the family, I changed my course of life, and became a different person—I commanded instead of obeying, and my passion carried me so far as to chastise and greatly abuse the whole family, from the mother to Marie herself. My passion and rage became unbounded—having been pent up for such unusual length of time, and burst forth with tenfold vigor. I had a friend by the name of Bouee, living a neighbor, who probably instigated me to commit these rash acts, and I now believe that his object was to supplant me in the affections of Marie. This course of life continued until about the first of March of the present year, when after lingering about the neighborhood for a long time, I found that I could not obtain my wishes without bloodshed (for Marie would never disobey her mother and I had forfeited the confidence of the remainder of the family), and I determined to go to America. I stole an interview with Marie, and told her my determination, which was to go to New York, and thence to some place near there to get into business. That when I was properly settled I would write to her; and she pledged herself to follow me. The last interview we had was at Meurthe, where we were pledged to each other. I then said to her that something within told me we should never meet again in this world, but she endeavored to quiet my fears, and we faithfully promised before God never to marry another so long as either was living. I left then to the great joy of this worthy family and the whole neighborhood, with the exception of Marie, and started for my native place, where I remained but sufficient time to obtain the certificate of my birth, and from thence to Paris, where I remained three days. I then went to Havre, where I found a vessel which was to sail the next day for New York. Having but little more money than to pay my passage and to purchase sea stores, I felt very unpleasant at leaving my native country, and in company with entire strangers.

The good counsel of my aged and worthy parents would frequently recur to my mind during the voyage; and as often would I regret the pranks I had played upon the youth of my own age during the services in the church, or going or returning from there. But for ten years had I neglected to bow the knee to my Maker, which I suddenly was obliged to do whilst under my parent's roof. I contemplated all his pious instructions, and laughed at his bigotry, as I termed it, as soon as he was out of sight. But as I was bound for a new world, these thoughts were soon forgotten.

I arrived at New York on the 26th of April, and there found some persons who directed me to the house of Mr. Feusier, who keeps a French boarding house in Fulton st. I now found myself far from my home, and among strangers, and not one dollar in my pocket. I felt miserable. I thought of my native home, and how happy I could have been there. I thought of Mrs. Smith's family, how I had abused the excellent family, and compared my present situation with what it would have been, had I behaved myself properly. These thoughts continually employed my mind, and prevented my going out from the house. The third day after I had been there, Mr. Sayre came into Mr. Feusier's house, and inquired for some one to go into the country and work on a farm, as I learnt from Mr. Feusier. I told him that I would go; and it was agreed that I should go on tri-

al for two weeks, when we were to make a bargain for a year. This agreement was made through Mr. Feusier. I could not pay the whole of his bill, but paid him six shillings, and then intended to let him have a pair of boots as security. The next morning I left his house without leaving the boots, as I wanted them, and intended to send him the money as soon as I could earn it.

I had not lived with Mr. Sayre more than a week before I saw that I was considered more as a menial servant than a common hired man. As soon as my work was done for the day, I had some thing to do about the house, such as feed the dogs, take care of the horses, cut wood and bring it in; carry water, and the like, and was under the servitude of the servants around the house. I was convinced of this when my lodging was exchanged for one of very inferior quality. I plainly saw that as I was a stranger and a foreigner, unacquainted with the customs of the country, I should be made a miserable beast of burden, if I suffered it, to whom to pay would be returned but my food. From these considerations engendered the first idea of resistance and plunder. I had longed to be in possession of sufficient money to either send for my betrothed, or to go to her. I saw that Mr. Sayre paid out and received considerable, and believing from my treatment I should never be able to earn enough by my labor, these murderous thoughts often came into my mind. I then began to pray to God to prevent me from committing so great a sin. Every time I thought of it I began to pray, but I found that God had left me; I had not confessed for ten years.

These ideas were continually recurring to me whilst I was at my daily labor, and my treatment determined me. I had formed my plans, but I waited several days for their daughter Marie to return, that I might murder her also, as she had a gold watch which I wanted. Finding that she did not return, and that daily I became more degraded in my own eyes; after their hired man had gone away, on Saturday afternoon, I asked Mr. Sayre for five dollars as I wanted a hat and some other articles. He gave me a five franc piece. This I considered an insult, for I had worked hard for him, and was willing to do the same justice for a year to come. I had made my preparations by cleaning the stable properly, and feeding the grey mare more than the horse. I then went to town and got some cider and segars at a grocery store, and then went to a tavern, at which I had been before, and took a glass of brandy and a segar; this was done to pass away the time until the people had gone to bed.

I went home a little after ten o'clock, and remained around the barn some time, and then went into the kitchen, where I found Mr. Sayre shaving. I pretended to be frightened, and told him by words and signs, that something was wrong at the stable. I ran out and stood inside the stable for some time, with a spade in my hands, waiting for him to come. At length I saw him coming with a candle in his hand, and as he came in the stable, I struck him down with the back of the spade, on the left side of the head, which killed him without a struggle. I gave him another blow on the forehead, to make sure work of it, and then dug a hole in the heap of manure, dragged him into it, and covered him up. As soon as he fell, I threw the candle on the plank near by, to prevent any light shining out and exposing me. I then went into the kitchen and decoyed Mrs. Sayre out in the same way. She came out in a hurry, but without any light; and as soon as she got past the shed, I struck her with the same weapon with which I had killed her husband. It being dark, the blow glanced—she screamed, I gave her another, but with like effect; she screamed again and again, clinging hold of me, & begging for her life; and it was not until I gave her several blows, that I brought her to the ground. I got tired of striking her with the spade, and then kicked her on the head with my heavy shod boots. She died a terrible death, and I see her every time I close my eyes to sleep. When I found she was dead, I covered her up in the same heap of manure, and rolled the plaster over the blood which had run from her head whilst I was murdering her. I then went into the kitchen with a club in my hand; took a light, went softly up stairs to the garret, where Phebe, the colored woman, was sleeping, and with a single blow, she passed into an eternal sleep. The blood spouted into my face on my vest and hands; she did not stir after I first struck. I then took the chissels which I had seen the carpenter put into the corn stalks, and opened all the drawers and trunks in the house. My object was only money. The silver money found in the belt around me belonged to Mr. S., as also the change the sheriff took from my pocket, except a few shillings left from the five franc piece which Mr. Sayre gave me.

I would not take the paper money, as I did not know the value of it, and I was afraid it would lead to my detection; nor would I take the silver pieces, for the same reason. Whilst I was plundering the house, I thought of my Marie. I found a large quantity of jewelry, &c., which I thought would become her person, as also several articles belonging to females; therefore put them into my bundles for her. I well recollect the wagon passing, with the men in it who had been fishing, for it frightened me much, and I

went to the window, and saw they would stop; but as they did not, I continued my search after money; and such other articles as I could easily carry. Hearing a noise in the garret, I went up and cut a slit in Phebe's ear; but I found that she was dead, and that a cat had disturbed me. After I had put up my two bundles in the upper entry, I took off my own clothes and put on a suit of Mr. S.'s,

which fitted me very well. After putting my clothes under my bed, I went to my kitchen and took the glass lantern—went to the stable, and set it within the door. I put the saddle on the grey mare which Mr. Sayre generally rode; took one bundle before me, and the other fastened over my shoulder, and rode out of the lane. The beast there did not go very well, and turned around with me once or twice, so that it loosened the bundle which was over my shoulder—spilled several things out, and finally I lost the whole of it after I was fairly started—this was about the breaking off of day. I made the beast go pretty fast, and take her own course, as I believed she knew the way to New York. When I went through a part of the first village I came to, she wanted to stop at a large white house, and troubled me here also; and here I lost some valuable things which I intended for Marie. After it had got towards sunrise I turned her off the road and got off with the largest bundle. I here did not know what to do with her, and whilst I was resting myself on the side of the road, I made up my mind to cut the poor animal's throat. Before I arose, however, she turned away from me; crossed to the other side, and went back the direction from whence she came. It was my intention to go immediately to New York, and there take passage the first opportunity for my native country, with my booty, and fulfil my vows to Marie; for I did not believe the murders would be found out until Monday, when I should be secure; but I was unexpectedly overtaken when I thought no one but myself knew of my crimes. This is a full and frank confession of my many sins, for which I pray forgiveness, and for the truth of which I call upon God to witness, from whom I hope to see salvation. The sentence is just and I am ready to die.

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On the morning of Tuesday last, Doctor Chas. V. SWERINGEN, residing near Cresap-town, in this county, shot a young man, Mr. BAYARD THISTLE, son of Mr. Geo. Thistle, of this county, in the back; and then in about ten minutes after, he shot himself. The circumstances attending this tragical affair, we learn, were as follows: Mr. Thistle was, on a visit to Dr. Sweringen's, where he was very kindly received by the Doctor, not the least animosity being shown by him, towards Mr. T., but the Doctor was evidently somewhat deranged in his mind, and had been so for several days—saying that some person was after him, and intended to kill him, or take him off to jail, &c.—and on the above morning, as Mr. Thistle stepped to the door to look out, Dr. S. was in the room, and all of a sudden, looking very wild out of his eyes, he said some man was then about the house who intended to kill him, and snatching down the gun, he fired at Mr. T. whilst standing in the door, the contents of the gun entering his back, and he fell upon the porch. Dr. S. then went into the kitchen, and putting his head out of the window enquired what was the matter. Upon being told that he had shot or killed him, he said he would kill himself; and he then came out, went round a corner of the house, and re-loaded the gun. His father, however, went into the yard, and requested him to give him the gun, but he refused, unless he would shoot him with it—his father told him he would not do that, but would put the gun where it ought to be. He still refused, and said if he was not shot he would be hung. His father finding that he could not get the gun from him, walked into the house, to the aid of young Thistle. In a few minutes after, the report of a gun was heard outside the house, and upon going out the Doctor was found lying on the ground lifeless, the load of the gun having entered his left breast. The manner in which he effected his purpose, as related by his little daughter, who was the only person who witnessed the deed, was, by placing the butt end of the gun on the fence, and holding the muzzle against his breast with one hand, with the other, with a long stick, he pushed back the trigger. Verdict of the jury that he came to his death by shooting himself.

Dr. Sweringen has left an amiable wife and three young children. Mr. Thistle is now lying at the house of his grandfather, Maj. J. H. Bayard of this town; there are hopes of his recovery, but we learn that his physician still considers it doubtful whether he can survive the injury he has received.

Mr. Thistle is a younger brother of the lawyer of that name, and not the lawyer as stated in some papers. He had just returned from New York, where he had resided for the last two or three years.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—The schmr. General Lafayette, which arrived yesterday from Tampico, has brought us files of papers to the 24th ult.

Tranquility has not yet been established. The cholera has been making the most dreadful havoc among the armies of the rebels as well as those of the President. Duran, the worthy associate of Arista, has succumbed to the scourge. General Mejia had likewise been attacked but the last accounts state that he was recovering.

Letters from the Capital to the 6th ult. state that on the entrance of Duran into the city, a number of papers of Arista, fell dead of cholera in descending from their horses.

The head quarters of the commander in chief was on the 10th ult. at Queretaro. By a proclamation of that date, he may judge of the ravages which the cholera has made in the constitutional army. The President, learning that the rebels, Arista and Duran, with their army, were

which fitted me very well. After putting my clothes under my bed, I went to my kitchen and took the glass lantern—went to the stable, and set it within the door. I put the saddle on the grey mare which Mr. Sayre generally rode; took one bundle before me, and the other fastened over my shoulder, and rode out of the lane. The beast there did not go very well, and turned around with me once or twice, so that it loosened the bundle which was over my shoulder—spilled several things out, and finally I lost the whole of it after I was fairly started—this was about the breaking off of day. I made the beast go pretty fast, and take her own course, as I believed she knew the way to New York. When I went through a part of the first village I came to, she wanted to stop at a large white house, and troubled me here also; and here I lost some valuable things which I intended for Marie. After it had got towards sunrise I turned her off the road and got off with the largest bundle. I here did not know what to do with her, and whilst I was resting myself on the side of the road, I made up my mind to cut the poor animal's throat. Before I arose, however, she turned away from me; crossed to the other side, and went back the direction from whence she came. It was my intention to go immediately to New York, and there take passage the first opportunity for my native country, with my booty, and fulfil my vows to Marie; for I did not believe the murders would be found out until Monday, when I should be secure; but I was unexpectedly overtaken when I thought no one but myself knew of my crimes. This is a full and frank confession of my many sins, for which I pray forgiveness, and for the truth of which I call upon God to witness, from whom I hope to see salvation. The sentence is just and I am ready to die.

Morris co. Goal, Aug. 29, 1833.

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## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, PA. SEPT. 30, 1833.

The Inspectors' elections on Friday last, so far as we have heard, have been pretty warmly contested in this county. In the borough the vote was as follows:

**Republican Ticket.** Anti-Masonic Ticket.  
Inspector, Wm. W. Paxton, 108; Robert Smith, 79.  
Assessor, George Shryock, 104; Samuel S. Forney, 78.  
Majority for Republican Inspector, 20.

An arrival from England at New-York brings London papers to the 24th of August.

The intelligence from Portugal is important. It appears, from various accounts, that Don Miguel is not completely discomfited, as was thought. His forces had rallied, and were on their march to Lisbon—so that the sovereignty may yet be contested.

The bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the West Indies, has passed the English House of Lords, and now only awaits the sanction of the King.

On account of the high-handed act of the President in ordering the removal of the Government Deposites from the U. S. Bank, contrary to the wish of the Secretary of the Treasury, in whom alone the existing laws place the discretionary power, Wm. J. Duane, Esq. who held this office, immediately resigned; and Roger B. Taney, Esq. Attorney General, was appointed in his room. This act of the President has occasioned considerable excitement in our cities; and it is most probable the next session of Congress will be a stormy one.

It is right that he who advised a bad act should be chosen to execute it; the appointment, therefore, of Mr. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury, accords with the fitness of things. Rumor for several days, indeed, assigned the seals of the Treasury to a leading member of the Cabinet; but we are glad to see that a regard for decency prevailed in the selection of a successor to the late unpliant incumbent. But what becomes of Mr. Duane? They do not seem to mention how he has been got rid of. The silence of the Official leaves us to infer that he would not, by resigning, become accessory to an outrage which he himself would not perpetrate, and that he may be ejected. Be this as it may, he has lost an office which he did not solicit, and which he preferred relinquishing to sacrificing his conscience. The transaction redounds to his honor, and will place him high in the estimation of his countrymen.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

**The Removal of the Public Deposites.**—Public indignation.—We never knew a greater excitement in Philadelphia than has existed since Friday evening last, produced by the paragraph concerning the deposits, that appeared in the Globe of that morning. Even the bitterest opponents of Gen. Jackson, and those who had before denounced him as the most vindictive and reckless of men did not, despite the various rumours in circulation, believe he would be guilty of this last high-handed dictatorial measure. It was stated that the President was bent upon removing the deposits—that the base & treacherous men into whose hands he has given himself, had received a pledge from him to this effect—but no one supposed he would venture the experiment in defiance of the resolution of last Congress, and before submitting the matter to the consideration of the recently-elected Representatives of the people. It appears, however, that he has determined to place the whole country in defiance—to mock and insult the people through their Representatives—in short, to assume and exercise the powers of a Dictator. It is not surprising that one general feeling of exasperation is expressed throughout this community at this last and most desperate of his acts; it is not surprising that we hear one universal voice of censure uttered not only against him but against Mr. Van Buren, who, it is believed is the chief promoter of this measure, and who, according to the Richmond Enquirer, was the only member of the cabinet who stood by the President and sanctioned his first attack upon the Bank.

The New York Daily Advertiser says that the receipt, in that city, of the news of the removal of the public deposits, had an immediate effect on the price of the U. S. Bank stock, which fell about one and a half per cent. Considerable sales took place at 107½ and 108.

Washington, Sept. 28.

Mr. Duane, the late Secretary of the Treasury, left the Seat of Government yesterday on his return home. His official career has been short, but had it continued to the end of his life, it could not have imparted to his name a brighter lustre than has been shed upon it by the causes which have suddenly separated him from office.

The manner in which he has sustained himself under the trying circumstances in which he unexpectedly found himself placed, and his Roman firmness under those circumstances, redound in the highest degree to his personal honor and will give to his brief administration of the Department an enduring and enviable fame. He was entrusted by the law with a post which he would not surrender

to unwarranted authority, and which could be wrested from him only by passing over his body. He came into office with the consciousness of the duties which were laid out of their admiration. *Nat. Int.*

**The Deposites.**—The work goes bravely on. The following announcement appeared in the official paper yesterday:

We understand that the following Banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for the deposit of the money of the U. States, in the places where they are respectively situated. The change is to be made on the first of October next:

Baltimore—The Union Bank of Md. Philadelphia—The Girard Bank. New-York—The Mechanics Bank. do. The Manhattan Company. do. The Bank of America. Boston—The Commonwealth Bank. do. The Merchants' Bank.

We understand that another Bank will be added in Philadelphia, as soon as the proper inquiries and arrangements can be made, and probably also another in New-York—and that the necessary preparations are in progress for carrying the measure into full effect in other places, as speedily as practicable.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.

We regret to state, that this morning, about eleven o'clock, the new Steam Planing Establishment, on Green Street, belonging to Messrs. Howland & Woollen, took fire and was entirely consumed. A very large quantity of Plank, dressed and undressed, was burnt, and caused so great a flame as communicated fire to several frame buildings in the neighborhood, which were either immediately destroyed or necessarily pulled down. Such was the rapidity and intensity of the flames, that a wagon, loaded in the yard, with three horses attached, was enveloped and the whole consumed. Some apprehensions were felt for the Medical College, but the wind fortunately set from the building, and the prompt exertions of the firemen prevented any damage. The loss sustained, we understand, is estimated at \$60,000—no insurance.

**Cholera.**—The Hagerstown Torch Light of Thursday states, that Mr. David Petrey, a son of Philip Petrey of that town, was attacked with Cholera on the morning previous, and died in the afternoon of the same day. It is added, that this was the only case of the disease that had occurred in that town, since the death of Mr. George Coney, on the 14th inst. The citizens generally continue to enjoy good health.

**Dreadful Riot.**—A serious riot occurred between the citizens and canal-labourers, on the race course opposite New Brunswick. Several persons were seriously wounded, and one—a respectable physician—killed.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.

At a few minutes after 5 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday last, Mr. Durant, the celebrated native American aeronaut, ascended in his balloon from Federal Hill—and the direction of the wind was such that he passed over a considerable part of the city of Baltimore. It was, indeed, a grand sight—and did not inspire, as many believed that it would, unpleasant feelings, because, perhaps, of the coolness of the gentleman, and the seeming ease with which he passed through the air. His ascent was witnessed by many tens of thousands of persons—and yet it is stated that Mr. D. will not be compensated for his time and labor and expenses. He sent down a rabbit, attached to a parachute, which fell without injury, in Old Town. He descended safely near Bel-Air. Some particulars hereafter.

**Nile Reg.**—[Mr. Durant travelled about 22 miles.—His greatest elevation was about one mile.]

The fresh intelligence from Europe is not of much moment. In Portugal, since Don Pedro has had military successes & occupies the capital, there will be at first an appearance of popular favor on his side; but it is at least doubtful whether he will carry with him the majority of the Portuguese nation. We have conversed with intelligent American gentlemen, recently returned from Lisbon, who think that three-fourths of the Portuguese prefer Don Miguel, including nearly all the nobles and priesthood. Great Britain and France, however, will, we presume, combine in precautions against the re-establishment of Miguel's power, and endeavor to get rid of Don Pedro, leaving Portugal to the young Queen and a regency.—*Nat. Gaz.*

**A Visit from Henry Clay.**—The last Lexington Intelligencer says:—“We learn that the Hon. Henry Clay and lady, contemplate leaving this city, for the East, on Monday next. We also understand that they design, previous to the commencement of the session of Congress, to visit some friends in Philadelphia, and will extend their journey as far as Boston.”

It is a fact which has long since been made known to the public, that the Masons in this district of country—Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Gettysburg, &c.—have abolished their Lodges, and no longer hold intercourse as members of that order. This measure, as was at the time openly and candidly announced, was adopted as a peace-offering to those of their fellow-citizens who entertained honest prejudices against masonry. More

it was not in their power to do, nor more honest opponent of the order did, or had any right to expect them to do. Why then are they still pursued? Why is it, that a few wealthy anti-masons have purchased up newspaper establishments, and hired editors to abuse and vilify them, and keep up the persecution?

It cannot be pretended that the object of these men is the public good, for if that depends upon the destruction of masonry, it is already accomplished. Their object must therefore be selfish—they must calculate to be able to ride into office and power, on the excitement which their wealth thus applied, enables them to keep up.—Men who thus coolly and calculatingly riot upon the feelings and char-

acter of a small portion of their fellow-citizens and their innocent families, to answer ambitious purposes, display too much moral depravity for any republican of principle to entrust them with political power.—*Franklin Repos.*

## THE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The deliberations of the Independent Democratic delegates of the first Congressional District, resulted, yesterday afternoon, in the selection of JOHN SERGEANT, Esq. as candidate for Congress. The nomination was first tendered to JAS. GOWAN, Esq. who, from a number of considerations, the force of which the delegates reluctantly assented to, deemed it proper to decline. Mr. Gowan would have proved a formidable candidate, and though we have no regret in the ultimate choice of the conference, we should have been prompt in giving him our cordial support.

The community will no doubt be gratified with the nomination of Mr. Sergeant—the gentleman is altogether unexceptionable—he is one of the prominent sons of Pennsylvania—a man of talent and integrity, against whose character the tongue of slander dare not utter a single reproach. It matters not who may be Mr. Sergeant's opponent—his equal cannot be brought out against him, and his election is morally certain.

Mr. Sergeant's life has not been one of inactivity and idleness. In the course of his useful career he has filled many important public stations, with honor to himself and his constituents. He has enjoyed the unlimited confidence of several Presidents, and always the esteem of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. In Congress he proved himself an efficient representative; one ever alive to the interests of the people, and one able and ever willing to stand up in their defence. His various public acts, it is unnecessary to refer to. Mr. Sergeant has a brilliant and cultivated mind; is clear and sagacious in his conceptions; and unwavering in his devotion to patriotism. He will figure in Congress; not with the lowest, or middle ranks, but with the highest grade of intellectual acquirement, of which our country can boast—he will rank with a Clay, a Webster and a Calhoun.—*Phil. Gaz.*

**Yankee Enterprise.**—A line of stages is now running between Vera Cruz, and the city of Mexico, established two years ago by some of our Eastern brethren.

The distance between the two places is about 100 leagues, and formerly occupied three weeks in travelling upon mules and donkeys. It is now travelled in five days and the fare is 70 dollars. The whole establishment was sent from this country—the coaches made in Troy, N. Y. Three of the drivers, full-blooded Yankees, are the principal proprietors, each of whom, it is said, realized in the first year, a profit of nearly \$40,000.

The nullifiers are so much alarmed at the nomination of Col. Drayton to the Presidency, that they have begun to canvass his legal qualifications for the office.—They assert that he is ineligible on account of his not having been born in the United States. It appears that William Drayton, the father of Col. Drayton, was a native of South Carolina; and the latter was born in Florida, while that country was in common with South Carolina—was subject to the British Government. After the establishment of American Independence, William Drayton, the father, returned to South Carolina, and became one of her representatives in the State Legislature, and was the first District Judge of the U. S. for S. Carolina, under the Federal Constitution, and continued to be so until his death. There can be no doubt, therefore, that William Drayton, the son—in right of his sire—is entitled to rank as a native of South Carolina, and is a citizen of the U. S. States, eligible to the highest honor in the gift of the American people.

The nomination of Col. Drayton, to the presidency, has excited a degree of attention, in various parts of the country, which, though it may not lead to any practical result, shows that—even in the stormiest period of political excitement—the people are not insensible to the claims of such a man to their esteem. In fact, as to his fitness for the Presidency, there would hardly be a dissenting voice except among the nullifiers; but mere fitness has but a poor chance, under present circumstances, of making head against party combinations, unless accompanied with those commanding qualities which bring an aspirant out in strong relief before the people. *Balt. Gaz.*

The New Orleans papers announce the death of the Right Reverend LEON DE NECKER ROMAN, Catholic Bishop of the State of Louisiana. He was a man—says the editor of the Bee—of extended theoretical and practical knowledge, a christian, philosopher, and an ornament to the religion which he taught. The Bishop was a native of Belgium.

The Nullifiers mean, it is stated, to make in Congress, next winter, three grand efforts—they are to move the repeal of the Enforcing Act, a censure on the main principles of the Proclamation of the last year, and some amendment to the Constitution, by which further protection may be given to property in negro slaves. *Nat. Gaz.*

One hundred and one wagons, loaded with a great variety of foreign and domestic productions, were despatched westward, on Monday morning, from the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—*Nat. Int.*

It is estimated that the pecuniary loss to Louisiana by the death of slaves with cholera, is \$1,000,000.

It is stated in a letter from Savannah, that there are in that city, eighty free people of colour ready and anxious to embark for Liberia. Nearly all of them are members of the temperance society, twenty-three are professors of religion, and several of them are excellent mechanics. The Rev. John Stockdelle, of Madison co., Va. lately deceased, bequeathed freedom to more than thirty slaves, and made provision for defraying expenses of their removal to Liberia.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 24th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Gottwald, Rev. David Rosenmiller, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Newville, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Doct. Daniel Sheffer, of Peversburg, (York Springs).

On the 26th inst. by the same, Mr. George Slothower, to Miss Elizabeth Settle—both of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Leonard Feagy to Miss Rebecca Golden, both of Straban township.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. S. Boyer, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Editor of the “York County Farmer,” to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Thos. Jameson, all of York.

## DIED.

On Thursday last, Samuel Alexander, youngest son of Gen. Thomas C. Miller, of this borough, aged 14 months.

On the 17th inst. in Fayetteville, Franklin county, William Ross Horner, son of Eli Ross Horner, aged five years.

**Great Mortality in one Family.**  
In Rockland township, Berks county, on the 14th ult. Charles Bumbay, aged 22. On the 26th, Daniel, aged 11 years. On the 7th inst. Matilda, aged 18 years. On the 8th, Phillipine, aged 73. On the 13th, Judith, age not stated.

Those persons who have promised us WOOD in payment of their subscriptions, are requested to deliver it as soon as possible.

## STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WUTHEROW  
Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

## GLOBE INN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that well-known

## TAVERN STAND,

formerly kept by John Ash, and recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door to the Bank, and a few doors east of the Court-house, where he will accommodate

## Travellers and others,

with the best the country can afford.—There is a roomy Yard and extensive Stabling attached to the Establishment, very suitable for the reception of Droves of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction; he therefore hopes to merit and receive patronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend further—as the test of examination is the best recommendation.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

## New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD  
HAS just returned from the City, with a very large and complete

## Stock of FRESH GOODS,

viz. Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, a full assortment, Edge-Tools, do. China, Glass and Queensware, Stone and Wooden Ware, Bar-Iron, well assorted, Rod, Band, & Strap Iron, all sizes, Shear, Cast, Coach-Spring, and Blistered Steel, Senai's Cast Steel Axes, Sheet and Block Tin, Pig and Bar Lead, Plated Metal, Sheet Brass, Wire, Files, and Crucibles, Anvils and Vices, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Nails, all sizes, &c. &c.

In short, his assortment is now very complete, embracing almost every article in his line of business—all of which have been selected with care, purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

## Battalion Orders!

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th of October next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—each private to be provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the Major.

DAVID SCOTT, Maj. 1p.

Sept. 30.

## ATTENTION!

Liberty Riflemen!  
YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely—each member provided with ten blank cartridges. By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S. Sept. 30.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, Offers for Sale,

## THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh McGaughey, John Stewart and others, containing 161 ACRES, & allowance, of PATENTED LAND.—

The Improvements are a Log House & double Log Barn.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises, by Wm. FERRELL, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

If the above property is not sold before Thursday the 14th day of November next, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on that day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

Wm. DOUGLASS, Exr.

Sept. 30.

## MILL AND LANDS

## FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,

## A Tract of Land,

On Marsh-creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, about 4 mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, the Heirs of Wm. McClellan, deceased, and others, containing 67 ACRES, on which are erected a two-story

## Dwelling-house, &amp;

## Saw-Mill, a good

## Log Dwelling-house, &amp;

## Double Log Barn. There are three new

## falling Springs which water most of

## the fields. Persons wishing to purchase,

## are requested to call &amp; view the premises.

WM. COBEAN.

Sept. 30.

(York County Farmer insert 3 times, & charge this Office.

## A BARGAIN!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

A very convenient and good

## WAGON

for Peddling Merchandise, with a set of

Harness complete for two Horses. They

will be sold cheap, together or separately.

Also, the

## HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is

next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern; in the centre of business, and a very

desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied

as such) or almost any business that re-

quires a central and public location.—

Price low, and terms easy. Any per-

son wishing to keep Store, he would, if

agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part

of his Stock, and give possession at such

time as may be agreed upon. It is gen-

erally and correctly believed, that Em-

mitsburg is one of the best places in Fre-

derick county, Md. for Merchandizing.

Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, Sept. 30.

## THE SPY,

## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

THE unprecedented success of the

SPY—there having been nearly

seventeen hundred subscribers received

since its commencement, in July last—is

the best evidence of the estimation it has

secured in the public mind. While the

present proprietors will pursue the course

which has conferred such eminent popu-

larity upon their predecessors, they will al-

so use every endeavor to give the SPY,

if possible, a spirit of greater vigour, vari-

ety, and originality, than has been heretofore

achieved. This publication is in-

tended as a satirical observer and correc-

tor of the morals and manners of the day.

Satire is a most effective and powerful

weapon in the hands of a judicious tac-

ician, and may be used on any occasion

with advantage, but particularly upon the

vices and follies of this community. The

respectable responsibility assumed, is a

sufficient guarantee for its utility and ex-

cellence; and for the total expulsion from

its columns of that scurrility which blunts

the edge of satire and deprives it of its

purifying agency. Literature and the

Drama will be sharers of its columns, &

all that is serviceable to the progress of

useful information and moral improve-

ment will receive its warm advocacy.

The terms are \$2 per annum, pay-

able in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid be-

fore the expiration of six months.

Agents will be allowed a discount of 10

per cent. on all subscribers they obtain,

by remitting or becoming responsible for

the same. They will be also entitled to

a copy of the paper gratuitously.

All orders must be addressed (post

paid) to

W. C. ARMSTRONG, & CO.

No. 1, Athenian Buildings,  
Philad'a. Sept. 1833.

The SPY is regularly received at

this office, where it is considered an in-

teresting publication, and may be seen by

those wishing to examine it.

## Republican Ticket.

SENATOR.

DAVID MIDDSCOPE.

ASSEMBLY.

JACOB KELLER.

WM. S. COBEAN.

COMMISSIONER.

HENRY ALBERT.

AUDITOR.

GEORGE CLARK.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JACOB DIEHL, sec.

CORONERS.

DR. JOSEPH A. SHORE.

JOHN B. MARSH.



FARMS FOR SALE.

Will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, on Friday the 1st of November next, on the premises, **A FARM**, Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hunters-Town, containing 217 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Moritz, and others. The improvements are a **LOG HOUSE**, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

Also, for sale, On Saturday the 2d of November next, on the premises, **ANOTHER FARM**, Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road to York, containing 200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Roger Claxton, Christian Cashman and others. The improvements are a two-story Log House, a good BARN, a well of water near the door, and other necessary Out-buildings.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Jonathan Baldwin, living on the last named farm, or the subscriber.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by **ISAAC MONFORT, Adm'r.** with the will annexed, of Geo. Bercau, dec'd Sept. 16.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.** In pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 7th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

**A Lot of Ground**, Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lot of Geo. Baugher, Esq. fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. —, on which are erected a one & a half-story weatherboard **Dwelling-house**, two-story frame Shop, frame Stable, and well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Philip Sharp. —ALSO—

**A Half Lot of Ground**, Situate in Troxell's addition to Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lots of James Bowen and Thaddeus Stevens, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said addition by No. 9, on which is erected a one-story **Log Dwelling-house**. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Brown. —ALSO—

All the Interest of Jacob Livelberger, in right of his Wife, being the Life Estate of the said Livelberger, in **A Tract of Land**, Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Weikert, Henry Hildt and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Brick **Dwelling-house**, & Back-building, double log Barn, log Stable, stone Spring-house, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard. —Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Livelberger. —ALSO—

All the Interest of Thomas Canaan, in right of his Wife, being the Life Estate of the said Canaan, in the 4th undivided part of **A Tract of Land**, Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, John Sadler, Levi Miller and others, containing 168 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log **Dwelling-house**, Double Log Barn, Two Log Tenant-houses, Two Log Stables, Log Spring-house, and other Out-buildings, and Two Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Canaan. —ALSO—

**A Tract of Mountain Land**, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joshua Russell, deceased, and others, containing 155 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph McKellip. —ALSO—

**A Lot of Ground**, Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an alley, on which are erected a two-story weather-board **Dwelling-house**, occupied as a Tavern, two-story Brick Back-building, large Stable, part frame and part log, and Fountain Pump. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Isaac Sadler, deceased. —ALSO—

**A Lot of Ground**, Situate in Abbots-Town, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of Andrew Sandell and the Turnpike road to Berlin, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 69, on which is erected a one-story frame **Dwelling-house**. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph Harman. **WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.** Sept. 16, 1883.

**Eleven Sheep**, TEN OF WHICH WERE WETHERS, AND ONE AN EWE, STRAYED from the Subscriber about the beginning of August last—no particular marks recollected. A suitable reward will be given for such information as may enable me to recover them. **JOHN S. CRAWFORD.** Marsh-creek, Sept. 9.

**Attention!** You will parade, on your usual ground, on Saturday the 5th of October next, at 1 o'clock, precisely, in winter uniform, with pom-poms. By order, **R. MARTIN, O. S.** Sept. 23.

An Election will be held on said day for **CAPTAIN**, in the room of Capt. COBEAN, resigned.

**Notice** All persons indebted to the Estate of **SAMUEL WITHEROW**, Esq. late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. **JOHN MARSHALL, Adm'r.** Sept. 2.

**TO MILLERS.** WANTED, a MILLER, to work as a Second Hand. None need apply, but such as can come well recommended for their honesty and sobriety. **J. & B. DARBY,** Near Chambersburg. Sept. 2.

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A Valuable FARM FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 7th of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REAL ESTATE OF PETER COMFORT, dec'd, Consisting of **A Tract of Land**, containing 181 Acres, more or less, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. about one mile from Arendt's Town, adjoining lands of Baltzer Minter, the heirs of Samuel Young, deceased, and others. The improvements are a good two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Stone BARN, and SAW-MILL, with a never-failing spring near the house, a large Orchard of Apple and other Fruit Trees, with an excellent Meadow, and a sufficiency of Woodland. —ALSO—

At the same time and place, **FOUR ACRES** OF FIRST-RATE Chesnut Timber land

In Franklin township, adjoining lands of Henry Cuthrell, Jacob Hartman (of John) and others.

Any person wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will please call on JOSEPH LEAS, living on the premises. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, by **D. COMFORT, & Co. Adm'r.** A. DEARDORFF, } Sept. 9.

P. S. The property must positively be sold.

**William Gardner,** HAS associated himself with Benjamin F. Gardner, under the Firm of **Wm. Gardner & Co.** who now have on hand, and intend keeping, a large and general Assortment of **DESTINABLE GOODS,** SUCH AS

DRY GOODS, PAINTS, AND GROCERIES, DYE-STUFFS, HARDWARE, CASTINGS, QUEENSWARE, BAR IRON, among which are several sets of Broad and Narrow Tire. —Also, a large quantity of

**Chesnut Posts & Rails**, all of which they will sell at the lowest prices, and on pleasing terms. **WILLIAM GARDNER, BENJAMIN F. GARDNER,** Petersburg, (York Springs) Sept. 2.

W. G. takes this method of tendering to his friends generally his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He also requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

**REMOVAL.** Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED THEIR STORE, to the room lately occupied by Samuel Fahnestock, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond, and are offering for sale, **A New & Handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS,** AS FOLLOWS:

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass & Queensware,** &c. &c. &c. which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. **Gettysburg, July 29.**

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SUBSTITUTED.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your **SHERIFF**, for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the duties of the Office faithfully. Your obedient servant, **MICHAEL C. CLARKSON,** March 11.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

RETURNING you my sincere thanks for your former support, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing Election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Your's, very respectfully, **ROBERT MCILWAIN.** July 29.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me. **JACOB SANDERS.** Feb. 25.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of **SHERIFF**, at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully, **JAMES BELL, Jr.** March 4.

**SHERIFFALTY.** GENTLEMEN, ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of **SHERIFF**, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant, **GEORGE W. MCLELLAN.** April 1.

**FRESH SUPPLY OF HARDWARE.** M. C. CLARKSON, HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of **HARDWARE,** embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of **NAILS,** which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg; if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned. **Gettysburg, April 8.**

**At an Orphans' Court,** Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion **The Court Grant a Rule,** On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of **Elizabeth Dunwoody,** deceased, to wit: Arnold V. John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorsdal, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorsdal, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of October next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, **JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.** Sept. 2.

**At an Orphans' Court,** Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion **The Court Grant a Rule,** On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of **Francis Allison,** deceased, to wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John M. Dermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of October next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, **JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.** Sept. 2.

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By the Court, **JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.** Sept. 2.

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a **HOUSE OF**